Q: Does it protect against stone bruising?

A: Hoof Armor can help protect against penetration but, being flexible, may not completely prevent bruising. Hoof Armor is like moccasins for your horse.

Q: How long does it last?

A: With typical use (trail riding, ring work) it lasts from trim to trim, or about six weeks. Then it is trimmed off with the excess hoof and reapplied. Riders have successfully completed 100-mile endurance rides over all types of terrain including the 2010 WEG, the 2011 President's Cup in Abu Dhabi and the Great Santa Fe Trail Race which covered 50 miles a day for 10 days.

Q: What is it made with? Is it toxic?

A: Hoof Armor's ingredients are a trade secret, but it is essentially a non-toxic epoxy base. The main ingredients of this formula are approved by the U.S. FDA for contact with food. Another ingredient is Kevlar[™] the inert bullet proofing material.

Q: How is Hoof Armor[®] applied?

A: Hoof Armor[®] comes in a two part dispenser and is pre-mixed as it comes out the nozzle. Hoof Armor[®] is spread with a gloved hand in a very thin coating. Once Hoof Armor is applied it should be liberally coated with talcum powder. The talcum keeps Hoof Armor from smearing until it is harden. A cartridge should do eight (8) hooves.

Q: Does it seal the hoof from breathing?

A. Contrary to popular belief the hoof below the live coronary, from which it grows, doesn't breathe. The hoof is nourished from within. Recent University of Penn studies showed that the cells of the outer hoof are denser, to seal the moisture level in the hoof (optimum level: wall = 25%, sole = 50%). The coronary itself creates a varnish coating as the hoof wall grows out that maintains moisture. Hoof Armor just does the same on the bottom. Year round use of Hoof Armor will maintain the same moisture level and the hooves will look great all the time. Hoof Armor can be applied to the frog and heel bulbs for additional protection on rough surfaces.

New Research Says Hoof Armor[®] Ingredient is Antimicrobial and Grows Thicker, More Elastic Hoof

Hoof Armor is an adhesive coating originally designed to protect against wear and chipping. For many years, that was all there was to it. Hoof Armor by itself (no horseshoes or boots) has been used to prevent excessive wear for endurance rides of 50, 75 or 100-miles as all performance disciplines. and everyday trail riders. Hoof Armor works well to protect against wear and abrasion, but I always thought there was more functioning on a molecular level I couldn't see.

•The present formula, the sixth, is as safe as I can make it for horses and the people who are applying it. It is an epoxy base which is similar to the plastic milk jugs you see in the stores and also similar to the linings of metal fruit and vegetable cans which you don't see. Obviously, this formula was approved by the FDA for use in contact with food. Another ingredient is Kevlar[™] which is an inert material that you could probably eat with no serious effects, although it is not recommended. Another ingredient is a natural one made from non-GMO plants and used in food and skin care. All as safe as possible.

•Then, there was a horse that was going to be put down for White Line Disease so, as a last resort, a farrier slathered Hoof Armor over the infected areas three times over a period of two months and cleared it up. Another trial cleared up White Line Disease with two applications over 8-weeks applied by the farrier. Then there was a veterinarian at the San Diego Zoo who used Hoof Armor to treat toe nail canker on an elephant. More trials proved that, not only Hoof Armor could treat White Line Disease, it would also prevent it.

Research has shown an ingredient in Hoof Armor to be an effective antimicrobial: Inactivation of bacteria can be as brief as 30 seconds and, it could safely and completely inhibit the growth of bacteria such as Salmonella, E. coli and Listeria.

•The success with White Line Disease led to trials of treating Thrush and as a preventative for horses that were historically prone to Thrush. These trials are on-going.

Now, further research has proven this ingredient to have additional benefits.

•This ingredient and been shown to improve elasticity, increase

collagen density, and actually increase dermal thickness. Another study reported 4-weeks of treatment resulted in up to 19% increase in epidermal thickness.

•This research leads me to propose that Hoof Armor <u>not only</u> be used to prevent excessive wear on the bottom of the hooves; <u>not only</u> as a treatment and preventative against infections over all the hoof surfaces; but as a hoof conditioning agent that is safer than anything on the market. I would suggest the application of Hoof Armor with <u>every</u> trim as an integral part of a continual and progressive hoof care development plan. Hoof Armor can be used with horseshoes to protect the sole like a pad, except it will not grow out with the hoof wall or allow dirt to enter from the back. Hoof Armor can also be used with hoof boots as additional protection in case the boots come off or to prevent the hooves from excessive moisture and abrasive particles inside the boot.



Q: What is Hoof Armor[®]?

A: Hoof Armor hoof protection is a tough, yet flexible, abrasive-resistant adhesive coating used to protect the bottom of a horse's hoof from excessive wear and chipping and also to prevent infections to the rest of the equine foot. Although Hoof Armor is tougher than a hoof, it is more flexible than a hoof so it doesn't restrict the natural expansion and contraction of the hoof and allows for optimum circulation and hoof health as well as the horse's natural gait. Hoof Armor protects the sole of the hoof while it becomes stronger and more resistant to stone bruising. The thickness of a callused hoof sole is the key to stone protection. Hoof Armor can be applied to the sole, hoof wall, the frog and heel bulbs; wherever and whenever needed. Being flexible, Hoof Armor will work with any trimming technique, or with horseshoes or hoof boots. Hoof Armor's antimicrobial ingredient has also been found effective in treating and preventing both White Line Disease and Thrush. Hoof Armor is used in all equine disciplines.



BANDIT SPRINGS

INITIAL INJURY

FEBRUARY 7, 2017

od the

GROW OUT

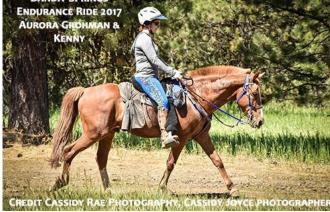
PROCESS

TO CORONARY

BAND INJURY

WEAKNESS

EPARATION DUE



haven't put a tool on Kenny's hooves in months... just sprayed some anti thrush gunk in, and apply <u>Hoof Ar-</u> mor once in a while. He goes 15-20 miles a week riding barefoot on varied terrain. Happy hooves!



2019 FHA 100-

Florida Horse Park-

Lucky Jody, my 14

year old Rookie,

Horse that won

Grand Champion-

ship and Best Trail

Horse Awards at

the Florida Horse

Unregistered Kentucky Mountain



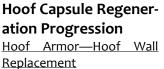
ASB Doctor Jim Bob and Lisa Morris

2018 ASHA Open Jumper National High Point Champion at Fleur De Leap December 2018

> **Barefoot With Hoof Armor!**







On February 7, 2017, Marei kicked with her left hind and actually bent the stall bars resulting in significant injury to her coronary band. The mare was on stall rest through early May while the coronary injury healed.

Then Hoof Armor was used to protect the hoof wall as the injury grew down to The the ground. mare did not have to be on stall rest.



Association 2019 3-day 100-mile

Competitive Trail Ride this past weekend February 1st thru 3rd, 2019. Barefoot farriers and Hoof Armor are the best. I don't think I could have protected my horses feet and legs any better! The only time my horse ever got pulled in 5 years of competing was when I was forced to put on shoes on a ride!!!

Hoof Armor vs. White Line Disease Before Hoof Armor Treatment Two Hoof Armor Applications over two months





Also proven at 2011 Presidents Cup in Abu Dhabi, 2010 WEG & 2007 Great Santa Fe Trail Horse Race